

## THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

## LONDON.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DINNER—NO ADVOCACY OF A FORMAL ALLIANCE.

COMMENDATION OF AMERICAN CENSORSHIP OF WAR NEWS—MRS. CRAIGIE'S "AMBASSADOR" SUCCESSFUL—OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

London, June 4.—While the West Indian war has ceased to be a source of profitable comment for the publishers of extra editions, it has gone far enough to prove that official secrets can be kept and campaigns conducted without embarrassment from publicity. The military and naval experts employed to explain strategical maneuvers for the London journals find it difficult to trace the progress of the war and hazardous to comment on the vamping of sensational rumors. They are without official information, and content themselves with the reluctant admission that the Washington Government has devised a practical method of maintaining silence and counteracting the mischievous influence of the bulletin traffic. Lord Wolseley and other high military authorities have held the competition of the journals would be fatal to the successful conduct of modern war, because secret strategy could not be exposed to the full glare of publicity. They are reassured by the common-sense methods adopted in America for regulating and minimizing newspaper enterprise.

The momentary recovery of Spanish securities is due to a revival of the rumors of peace negotiations, for which speculators are probably responsible, and also to the expedients adopted by the Government for borrowing money. In Paris the Bank of Spain has been authorized to float a loan for \$200,000,000, but it is doubtful whether it can be taken up, and fairly certain that it will not yield the Government more than half its face value under the most favorable conditions. What all well-informed financiers are apprehending is the speedy suspension of specie payments. The Spanish Government can always write a few more millions from the impoverished country for immediate requirements, but its final resource for carrying on the war indefinitely must be the printing press.

One well-informed London editor makes no secret of his fear lest loans may be negotiated in Paris on the basis of a cessation of the few remaining Spanish dependencies to France at the close of the war; but there is no evidence that diplomacy of this kind is in the air.

The feeling on the Continent toward America is undoubtedly improving. A prominent American who has large business interests in Germany, passing through London at the end of this week, informs me that there has been a complete change of public opinion there during the last few weeks. He attributes this revolution of feeling to the shrinkage of the German trade with the United States, and to the evidence of increasing good feeling between America and England. Commercial and industrial interests are of paramount importance in Germany. Her merchants have discovered that the hostile attitude of their country toward the United States was a serious blunder which might have a damaging effect upon their foreign trade and throw much of their business in future into the hands of their English rivals; consequently they have made their influence felt. The German press is no longer openly on the side of Spain. Americans in Germany are no longer compelled to hear their country roundly abused at every turn.

The agreement which has been promptly arrived at between the American and Canadian governments for the appointment of a commission for the settlement of all outstanding disputes has imparted a great impulse to the movement for Anglo-American fraternity. The facility with which these jealous disputants have contrived to clear the ground for the adjustment of various contentious questions is contrasted with the inertia and sluggishness of the Australian dependencies in carrying the confederation scheme into practical operation, even after the adventitious aid of the jubilee excitement last year. The colonies are shown by popular votes this week to be moving in the right direction, but less decisively and with less enthusiasm than was expected. Good feeling is as rapid in development on the American continent as imperialism is deliberate and stagnant in Australia.

Last night's Anglo-American dinner at the Hotel Cecil was a significant proof that the idea of united action by the English-speaking world has taken complete possession of the minds of men of influence here. Tribune readers have already received reports of the speeches of Lord Coleridge and Brassey and the Bishop of Ripon, and definite accounts of the enthusiasm of the proceedings and the representative character of the gathering; yet they can hardly have formed an adequate idea of the extraordinary character of this demonstration of goodwill to America. Royalty and members of the Ministry and of the American Embassy were debarré from attendance for State and official reasons; but otherwise every circle of light and influence in England was represented in the general committee, and among the five hundred guests at the table the Peers, the Commons, the bench, the bar, the clergy of all churches, art, literature, the editors of the chief journals, actors, dramatists and all the varied forces which direct English opinion were represented by their best men. Nothing was lacking to give distinction and authority to this expression of friendliness for America. The heartiness with which every reference to America was received was simply amazing. A host of loyal Englishmen found themselves rejoicing lustily over the defeat of their own arms and the triumph of American liberty a century ago, and the cheering was an outspoken tribute upon the folly of the Queen's grandfather and the imbecility and subservience of his Ministers. What was noticeable in all the English speeches was the entire absence of anything like a patronizing spirit in the advocacy of the closest possible relations between the two countries.

The interest shown by these champions of international good feeling was grounded upon equality of rights, privileges and responsibilities. Old England was represented not as a country with a world-wide empire and the strongest navy afloat, condescending to protect and encourage the great Republic with her moral support and a half-hearted patronage, but as a partner on equal terms in the destinies of Anglo-Saxon civilization. There was nothing like grandmotherly advice or maternal solicitude for the welfare of America. The sentiment of this splendid demonstration of English opinion was fraternal and nothing else.

The speeches of Lord Coleridge, Lord Brassey and the Bishop of Ripon were most eloquently delivered, and were characterized by sobriety of judgment. There were no indiscreet references to the coolness of Continental Powers toward America, and no precipitate haste was shown to bring about prematurely an alliance between

## RULER REPORTED KILLED.

HUMOR OF THE MURDER OF SAN DOMINGO'S PRESIDENT—THE FUTURE REVOLT.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 4.—It is rumored here that President Heurieux of San Domingo has been assassinated.

The Associated Press correspondent at Monte Christi, San Domingo, gives further confirmation of the failure of the attempted revolution there. The son of Señor Jimenes, the wealthy merchant who took part in the revolution in San Domingo, at 11 o'clock this morning was still without news from the revolutionists as to the result of the attempt to overthrow President Heurieux, but he is disposed to believe the worst. He ascribes the supposed defeat of the revolutionists to lack of opportunity to land the arms and ammunition from the Panita at Monte Christi; to the failure to seize San Gualto, the Governor of the province, as had been planned, and to the death at the first fire of the two foremost military leaders, Generals Morales and Baez. But Señor Jimenes's son still holds that a landing may have been made elsewhere, and that the dispatch from President Heurieux yesterday may have been sent expressly to discourage more Dominicans here from joining in the movement.

On the other hand, Señor Enrique Castillo, a nephew of President Heurieux, told me this morning that the revolt had been absolutely suppressed, that many arrests had been made in all the provinces, and that several more prisoners have been shot since yesterday.

President Heurieux arrived at Porto Plata last night and was expected at Monte-Christi today.

## PRESIDENT HEURIEUX'S CAREER.

Ulysses Heurieux, who is just finishing his fourth consecutive term as President of San Domingo, was born in Porto Plata, on the west coast of that island, in 1840, and when sixteen years old entered the military service as a private. He was soon after appointed commandant in the District of Porto Plata. He fought in the war against Spain from 1868 to 1874, was twice for political reasons, and spent two years in the retirement of private life. In 1873 he took command to put down a Spanish uprising, was wounded a number of times and narrowly escaped assassination. General Heurieux was elected President of the Republic on September 1, 1882, to succeed Fernando A. Merino, when the national party, of which he was the leader, was powerful, and has been re-elected three times. In 1894 he followed a desperate plot to kill him, led by an ambitious young man named Bobadilla. With full knowledge of the plans of the conspirators, he allowed them to make all arrangements for his assassination, and three days before the appointed time he suddenly had Bobadilla and ten fellow-conspirators arrested, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. All were led forth as if to execution and the ring leader was shot, on July 11, 1894. President Heurieux then pointed to the body of Bobadilla as a warning and pardoned the others.

## THE MARIETTA AT KEY WEST.

AN ACCOUNT OF HER VOYAGE AROUND THE HORN.

Key West, Fla., June 4 (Special).—The gunboat Marietta, which accompanied the battleship Oregon on a large part of her record-breaking journey from San Francisco, arrived here early this morning.

Since December 9, last, when she left Sitka, Alaska, the Marietta has been travelling almost steadily, yet to-day she is in practically perfect condition, despite the fact that in her voyage she has been in Arctic, torrid and temperate waters. Last October the Marietta was ordered from her station at San Francisco to Sitka. At that time the Klondike rush was at its height, and it was felt wise to have a war vessel in extreme Northern waters. On December 9 she started for San Francisco, where she arrived eight days later. After fitting up and taking on stores, which took up the greater part of a month, she was ordered to Guatemala, where there was an insurrection.

She started from San Francisco on January 16, reaching Acapulco on January 25, La Libertad, Salvador, on February 6, and San José, Guatemala, on March 11. On March 16 she left San José for Panama, where she arrived on March 24. At Callao, which she reached on March 30, she was joined by the Oregon, with which ship she travelled as far as Bahia, arriving there on May 11. Two days later, the Marietta left Bahia, and from that day until this one she sighted only two sails.

When the little gunboat reached the outer harbor, before daylight this morning, she found the Yosemite, Captain W. H. Emory, anchored there. The Marietta did not have the fleet signals which are now in use, and the Yosemite assumed a belligerent air, supposing the newcomer to be a Spanish gunboat. Later it was seen that the Marietta was an American vessel, and the signals on the faces of the Yosemite's crew quickly changed to smiles of welcome, and she was cheered heartily as she passed into the inner part of the bay.

Captain F. M. Symonds, who commands the Marietta, said that he had had an uneventful voyage. He was rather short of provisions, he said, but the men had stood the trip very well.

## FOUR PRIZE SHIPS TO BE USED.

Washington, June 4.—The Government has decided to take for use as transports at the East four of the vessels which have been captured from the Spaniards by United States warships. Authority for this action is found in Section 4624 of the Revised Statutes. When prize property is appropriated to the use of the Government the Department taking it is to deposit the value thereof with the Assistant United States Treasurer nearest to the place of the seizure of the vessel or other property. The four ships which the Government has decided to take are the Panama, the Guido, the Pedro and the Argonauta. By this step the War Department will secure four more ships for use in the West Indian campaign, and the benefit under the law may obtain a greater amount than if the vessels were sold to private individuals or corporations, who might not be disposed to bid all they are worth.

## OWNERS ABANDON RESTOREMEL.

Key West, Fla., June 4 (Special).—The owners of the Restoremel, the British steamer captured by the St. Paul off Santiago, have abandoned the vessel, despite the fact that she has been ordered released by the prize court.

This action has been taken, it is said, so that the insurance can be collected. The vessel is leaking, but repairs can be made without much trouble.

## TO TAKE ARMS TO CUBANS.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 4.—It is reported at Santiago that three warships have been detached from the American fleet to convey a fresh supply of munitions and arms to the Cuban coast.

## WAR REVENUE BILL PASSED.

PRACTICALLY A NEW MEASURE.

A LONG CONTENT PROBABLE IN THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, June 4.—The War Revenue bill, which, after many tedious delays and interruptions, passed the Senate late this afternoon by a vote of 48 to 28, goes back to the House of Representatives so shorn of its original features as to be practically a new piece of legislation. In the technical details of tax-gathering it has been amended at a hundred points, while its scope has been significantly extended by the levying, under the pressure of Populist opinion in the deliberative branch, of imposts on corporate enterprises not in any sense contemplated by the original framers of the bill. The bond issue provision approved by the House is retained, though the total amount to be floated has been reduced from \$500,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

On the other hand, an entirely alien feature has been added to the straightforward scheme of the House for raising revenue—the juggling section which proposes to increase the Government's resources by something like \$10,000,000 through the issue of silver certificates against the silver bullion seigniorage funds in the Treasury. The Wolcott seigniorage amendment is likely, indeed, to prove the chief bone of contention between the two houses, for it has introduced an issue clouded by partisanship into what should have remained a non-political and purely businesslike discussion of the best and speediest methods of raising revenue to meet the extraordinary drain of war expenses.

How far the dispute between the two branches will be carried over the shifty piece of financial legislation involved in the conversion of the seigniorage into Treasury assets cannot now be foreseen. But an agreement in conference is likely to be deferred for a week or longer by the Senate's unfortunate determination to stamp any and all tax legislation with the hallmarks of Populist finance.

## THE LATEST AMENDMENTS.

A score or more of attempts were made to amend the bill to-day, but in only three or four instances were the attempts successful. Particular effort was made to amend the bond provision of the measure, but it was futile in every instance.

The most notable amendment made to the measure to-day was that offered by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, placing a duty of 10 cents a pound on all tea imported into the United States. The amendment created no debate and was adopted by a vote of 38 to 32. It is calculated by the Senate experts that the duty, if finally enacted into law, will raise at least \$10,000,000 a year and probably more.

An amendment offered by Mr. Chilton, of Texas, a member of the Finance Committee, provides for a tax graduated according to price on all articles sold under a patent right, trademark or name not open to general use, and which are not otherwise taxed by the bill.

Through an amendment offered by Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, the Senate decided not to place a stamp tax on bundles of newspapers wholly or partly printed which weigh less than one hundred pounds. A tax of four cents a barrel was placed on adulterated flour, and a stamp tax of one cent on every ticket entitling the holder to a seat in a palace or parlor car or berth in a sleeping-car, the company selling the seat or berth being required to affix the stamp.

On the passage of the measure every Republican voted in the affirmative.

By parties the vote in favor of the measure was as follows: Republicans, 39; Democrats, 7; Populists, 1; Silver Republican, 1. Total, 48. Against the bill: Democrats, 20; Populists, 7; Silver Republican, 1. Total, 28.

The Democrats who voted for the bill were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McHenry, Mitchell, Murphy and Turpie; the Populists were Mr. Kyle and the Silver Republican Mr. Mantle.

The Senate voted to insist on its amendments, and Messrs. Allison and Aldridge, Republicans, and Jones, of Arkansas, Democrat, were appointed conferees.

(For proceedings in detail, see Page 4.)

## PAGER FOR AMERICAN BONDS.

London, June 4.—"The St. James's Gazette" says that an American war loan of \$200,000,000 is to be issued during the coming week, and it adds that the hope is expressed here that a good portion of it will be offered in London.

## HOUSE PASSES TWO WAR BILLS.

Washington, June 4 (Special).—The House of Representatives was in session less than an hour to-day, but it passed two important measures made necessary by the war with Spain. One was the Senate bill granting the privilege of American registry to the foreign-built ocean steamship China, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This is one of the vessels to be used in transporting United States troops, supplies and munitions of war to the Philippines.

The bill was passed by a unanimous vote, and will go to the President for approval on Monday. The other bill amends the Homestead law so as to provide that men who enlist and serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps in the existing war against Spain, or in any other war in which the United States has been or may hereafter be engaged, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as homestead settlers which were granted to the Union soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Civil War, and also that any person who has entered a homestead but has not perfected his title thereto by five years' settlement and cultivation, and who has enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the present war, shall not lose the right to said homestead on account of his absence in the military or naval service, and that if wounded or otherwise disabled in the service he shall be credited on said entry with the full term of his enlistment (two years), provided that in no case shall a patent be issued to him except after one year's actual residence on and cultivation of the homestead.

The bill was unanimously passed, with an amendment, after a brief debate, in the course of which facts were developed showing that the legislation is necessary to prevent the loss of their homesteads by men who have entered thereon within less than five years, and who have entered the military or naval service since the beginning of the war. In fact, cases have already arisen in which it has been held by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior that under existing law a homesteader who had not perfected his title by five years' residence, and who has left his land and enlisted in the Army or Navy, will not be protected in his inchoate title if his absence shall exceed six months.

It is expected that the Senate will promptly concur in the House amendment.

## THE WORST LIE YET TOLD.

London, June 5.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Sunday Times" says that news has been received from Porto Rico that Señor Barbosa, Under Secretary of Education, has been shot with the connivance of the American Government.

## HALF RATES TO MONTREAL.

Pittsburgh, June 4.—St. Mary's (Jesuit) College at Montreal, New-York Central will sell tickets by various routes to Montreal, June 11 to 20, good returning July 1, at one-half the regular rate. St. Mary's Central ticket agents for particulars. —Adv.

## WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The Navy Department received Admiral Sampson's official report of the sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago de Cuba. He says that the blocking of the channel renders the escape of the Spanish fleet impossible.

The Merrimac was sunk in the channel at Santiago de Cuba by Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men, who volunteered for the service. They are now prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards.

It is believed that an attack on San Juan de Porto Rico by the combined land and naval force will be made almost immediately.

The Senate passed the War Revenue bill in its amended form by a vote of 48 to 28.

The gunboat Marietta, which accompanied the Oregon a large part of the way on her trip from San Francisco, arrived at Key West.

A letter from Lieutenant Carranza, formerly Spanish Naval Attaché in Washington, showing the existence of an elaborate spy system in this country, was made public.

## BRAVE MEN IN A LAUNCH.

STORY OF A RESCUING CREW THAT FOLLOWED HOBSON.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—Cadet Powell, who had charge of a launch which was to have picked up or assisted Lieutenant Hobson and his crew, after the Merrimac had been sunk, told this story of his experience:

"Lieutenant Hobson took a short sleep after midnight. At 2 o'clock he came on deck and made a final inspection, giving his last instructions. Then we had a little luncheon. Hobson was as cool as a cucumber. About 2:30 o'clock I took the men who were not going on the trip into the launch, and started for the Texas, the nearest ship, but had to go back for one of the assistant engineers, whom Hobson finally compelled to leave.

"I took hands with Hobson the last of all. He said: 'Powell, watch the boat's crew when we pull out of the harbor. We will be cracked, rowing thirty strokes to the minute.'

"After leaving the Texas I saw the Merrimac steaming slowly in. It was quite visible. We followed about three-quarters of a mile astern. The Merrimac stood about a mile and a half, turning completely around. Finally, heading to the east, she ran down and then turned in.

"We were then chasing him because I thought Hobson had lost his bearings. When Hobson was about three hundred yards from the harbor the first gun was fired, from the eastern bluff. We were then half a mile off shore, close under the batteries. The firing increased rapidly. We steamed in slowly and lost sight of the Merrimac in the smoke which the wind carried off shore. It hung heavily.

"Before Hobson could have blown up the Merrimac the western battery picked us up and began firing. They shot wild, and we heard only the shots. We ran in still closer to the shore, and the gunners lost sight of us.

"Then we heard the explosion of the torpedoes on the Merrimac.

## WAITING FOR HOBSON'S RETURN.

"Until daylight we waited just outside the breakers, half a mile to the westward of Morro, keeping a bright lookout for the boat or for swimmers, but saw nothing. Hobson had arranged to meet us at that point, but thinking that some one might have drifted out, we crossed in front of Morro and the mouth of the harbor to the eastward.

"About 5 o'clock we crossed the harbor again within a quarter of a mile, and stood to the westward. In passing we saw one spar of the Merrimac sticking out of the water. We hugged the shore just outside of the breakers for a mile, and then turned toward the Texas, when the batteries saw us and opened fire.

"It was then broad daylight. The first shot fired dropped thirty yards astern, but the other shots went wild.

"I drove the launch for all she was worth, finally making the New-York. The men behaved splendidly."

The news of Lieutenant Hobson's safety lifted a great load from Cadet Powell's mind. Probably no other details of this marvelous trip will be known until Lieutenant Hobson gets back.

Cadet Joseph W. Powell was appointed to the Naval Academy from New-York in May, 1893. He has been studying naval architecture at Annapolis for the last year. He is a native of Oswego, N. Y., and is attached to Admiral Sampson's flagship.

## CERVERA SAYS MEN ARE SAFE.

With the American Fleet off Santiago de Cuba, June 3, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 4.—All the members of the Merrimac expedition are safe. Only two of them were slightly injured. Their names are not known. Lieutenant Hobson was not hurt. The men are held as prisoners of war.

The news of their wonderful escape was sent to Rear-Admiral Sampson by Admiral Cervera, the Spanish Admiral being so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he thought Admiral Sampson should know they had not lost their lives.

Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, Captain Oviedo, boarded the New-York under a flag of truce bearing the announcement of the safety of the Merrimac's men, and returning with a supply of provisions and money for the prisoners.

## HAVE TROOPS LANDED IN CUBA?

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 4.—Dispatches received here to-day say it is reported in Santiago de Cuba that United States troops have landed at Punta Cabrera.

## FIRING RESUMED AT SANTIAGO.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 4, 11:50 a. m.—Firing was resumed by the American squadron off Santiago de Cuba at 10:30 o'clock last night. Details are lacking.

## STRANGE FLEET OFF MARTINIQUE.

St. Pierre, Martinique, June 4.—A report is current here that a fleet, the nationality of which is not known, was seen off the west point of the island to-day by fishermen. Firing was heard last night.

## TROOPSHIPS LEAVE MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., June 4.—Five transports carrying the 20th Infantry, Colonel Wheaton; 3d Infantry, Colonel Page, and Troops A, C, D and F of the 24 Cavalry, steamed down the Mobile River at 9:30 o'clock this morning, presumably for Tampa, but really under sealed orders. The transports are the steamers Mataview, Stillwater, Breakwater, Arkansas and Morgan. There were scenes of enthusiasm all along the river front, where thousands of people had assembled. The whistles of all the river and bay craft and mills and the ringing of bells kept up an unceasing din as long as the transports were in sight.

## SANTIAGO CHANNEL BLOCKED.

THE COLLIER MERRIMAC WAS SUNK BY ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S ORDERS.

ONE OF THE MOST DARING NAVAL EXPLOITS IN HISTORY.

Washington, June 4.—The Navy Department this afternoon received the following report from Admiral Sampson on the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at Santiago de Cuba:

Mole, Hayti, June 4.

Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel at Santiago at 4 a. m. June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish Admiral Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded. Request authority to approve exchange, if possible, between these and the prisoners at Atlanta.

Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago, unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

## HOW THE VESSEL WAS SUNK. CERVERA CAN'T GET AWAY.

HOBSON SET OFF TORPEDO. NO ESCAPE FROM SANTIAGO.

TWO MEN WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED, AND EIGHT ARE PRISONERS.

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Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 3.—(delayed in transmission).—A single deed of magnificent American daring has lost to the Kingdom of Spain the powerful fleet of Admiral Cervera. Just before dawn to-day seven gallant seamen took the collier Merrimac under the blazing Morro battery and anchored and sunk her beneath a spiteful fire of musketry and heavy cannonading from the shore; and the wrecked hull of the sunken vessel effectually closes the entrance to the harbor within which the Spanish squadron is hopelessly and helplessly locked.

This splendid stroke, which leaves the Government at Washington free to act without further fear of the Spaniards' fleet, was planned by Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, who commanded the expedition. He is a Naval constructor, attached to the Annapolis, and his home is in Brooklyn. With him went Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. E. Murphy, Oscar Delgano, John P. Phillips and John Kelly, all non-commissioned officers or enlisted men. A steam launch from the flagship New-York, commanded by Cadet J. W. Powell, followed the Merrimac to the mouth of the harbor, and, despite the fire from the forts, cruised in the vicinity for an hour and a half after the collier was sunk, but no sign of the brave Americans was seen, and Cadet Powell was finally compelled to rejoin the flagship.

IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE THE FLEET IN.

The plan to block the entrance to Santiago Harbor had been under consideration for several days, as Rear-Admiral Sampson had decided that it was impossible to take his fleet inside. Lieutenant Hobson had expected to do the work Wednesday night, but, owing to the delay in preparing the ship, it was deferred. He attempted to run in after daylight on Thursday, and was only stopped, under protest, after stern orders from the Admiral. All day yesterday the preparations proceeded, and by nightfall the craft was in readiness. A row of torpedoes had been arranged outside the hull, so that Lieutenant Hobson could explode them from the bridge of the vessel and thus insure her rapid sinking. At nightfall the various ships of the fleet passed the doomed Merrimac, cheering her lustily.

Hundreds of men and scores of officers volunteered for the duty, and Commander Miller, who had been the Captain of the Merrimac, begged permission of Admiral Sampson to go, but Lieutenant Hobson wanted only six men. By 10 o'clock all but the men who were going on the dangerous errand had been taken from the Merrimac, and the collier took a position near the New-York to await the appointed hour. It was an impressive sight among the men of the fleet, for few expected that the members of the little crew would see another sunrise.

The night was cloudy, with fitful lightning flashing behind the dark lines of the shore, now and then showing the shadows of the batteries. Clausen, the New-York's coxswain, went on the Merrimac against orders.

FIRE UPON BY FORTS.

Soon after 3 o'clock the Merrimac began to drift slowly toward the land, and in half an hour was lost to sight. It was Lieutenant Hobson's plan to steam past Morro, swing across the channel, drop his anchors, open the valves, explode the torpedoes on the port side, leap overboard, preceded by his crew, and make their escape in a little lifeboat which was towed astern, if possible, and if not to attempt to swim ashore. All the men were heavily armed, ready to make a fierce resistance to capture.

Scarcely had the ship disappeared when a flash from Morro's guns proclaimed that she had been discovered. Immediately the other batteries around the harbor opened fire, but the ship went steadily on, for this morning the top of her masts can be seen in the water beyond Morro and near the Estrella battery. A heavy cannon and musketry fire continued for about a half-hour, and guns were fired at intervals until long after daylight. None of the American ships dared to fire for fear of striking the Merrimac's crew.

As daylight came on the steam launch could be seen cruising close to the harbor entrance. Until 5:30 o'clock the search was continued, and then, under a shower of Spanish shells, which flew wide of their mark, Cadet Powell steamed away, and half an hour later boarded the New-York and reported to Rear-Admiral Sampson that he believed the entire crew of the Merrimac had been lost. Not one of them did he catch sight of.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXCHANGE.

Unable to retreat in their small boat, Hobson and his crew surrendered to Admiral Cervera on his flagship, and later, under a flag of truce, Admiral Sampson was informed that his men were prisoners of war and would be kindly treated. Permission is asked by the Admiral to negotiate with Admiral Cervera for an exchange of certain prisoners now at Atlanta, Ga., for those held in the harbor of Santiago. This may be more difficult to accomplish, however, than Admiral Sampson anticipates, as the United States now holds no prisoners of war having equal rank with or superior to that of Constructor Hobson, the Spanish colonel and surgeon held prisoners until a few days ago at Atlanta having been exchanged at Havana for two American newspaper correspondents.

The enlisted men who surrendered to Admiral Cervera, however, have a better prospect of release, and their speedy exchange for prisoners of their own rating now confined at Atlanta will probably soon be effected. But unless the Navy takes some Spanish officer prisoner Constructor